

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

New Democratic Organ.

A new Democratic paper to be called the *Journal*, backed by \$100,000 capital, will make its appearance in Washington City, in November. It will be a joint stock concern.

James L. Harvey has been elected President and editor-in-chief, O. K. Harris, Secretary and managing editor, and James G. Berrett, publisher. Harvey was Minister to Portugal and well known as a newspaper man. Harris is a leading correspondent at Washington, and until recently was managing editor of the *Republican* of that city. Berrett is an ex-Mayor.

Roadside and Tax River Agricultural Society.

The first annual Fair of this Society will be held at its grounds, near Weldon, on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th days of November. The Premium List, which is very attractive, has been published, and we learn that the Grounds are nearly ready. All other arrangements are in an advanced state. We have no doubt that the Fair will be a success. Competition from all quarters is desired, and a hearty welcome will be extended to visitors. All information in regard to the affairs of the Society can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, J. H. STONE, at Weldon.

The War—1792 and 1870.

We stated on yesterday that the further resistance of the French people to their invaders depends upon the possibility of reviving among them the spirit and enthusiasm of 1792. Is this to be expected or not?

When these same Prussians invaded France in 1792, and all the powers of Europe joined them in their attacks in 1793, France was entirely disorganized and almost without means of resistance. Worse than all, treason and rebellion rent the nation. Toulon had revolted and given herself to the English. Lyons, the second city in France, was in open rebellion, and La Vendee was able to keep armies in the field and to wage a successful war against the Revolutionary government. In that day of darkest peril the National Convention declared the country in danger, and in a few weeks fourteen armies, amounting to 1,200,000 men, drove Austrians, Prussians, Spaniards and Spaniards from the soil of the Republic and carried invasion and republican ideas into the countries which had threatened her independence.

What cause produced this result?

No modern nation ever suffered from such incredible tyranny as the French before their great revolution. As Simonetti remarks, the crown added all the tyranny of despotism to all the oppressions of the feudal system. Every petty lord, every noble, every government officer was an irresponsible tyrant. All honorable positions were open to the nobles alone. Five hundred thousand persons, who composed the nobility and the high clergy, possessed two-thirds of all the property in France and were exempt from all taxation. While the twenty-eight millions, who formed the rest of the nation and possessed but one-third of the property, had to bear all the burdens. Kings, nobles and prelates, claiming to rule by Divine right alone, made the yoke still more intolerable by all the personal indignities for which a plebeian had no redress.

Then came the great revolution, whose excesses are easily explained by the previous intolerable tyranny. It gave to the French people that which they have retained ever since under all forms of government—equality before the law and promotion for all men in every career, according to merit—not birth or wealth alone. It was after the French people had begun to realize the benefits of such a momentous change that the European Coalition invaded France with the avowed object of reducing her people to their former state of slavery.

Such a declaration was enough to fill the nation with perfect frenzy. There was but one feeling among republicans of that day—to exterminate every traitor at home and to drive every invader from the soil. Every one not belonging to the privileged classes was ready to die (not as a figure of speech, but in reality) before he would again be the slave of insolent nobles. This explains the maddened fury of the French of that day. They were the champions of liberty, and right well did they fight the battle for themselves and for the world.

But prodigious is the change between 1793 and 1870. The question is no longer between liberty or slavery. The French people know very well that they will enjoy just as much freedom and equality under an Orleans as a Napoleon—probably much more than under a Republic, complicated, as it will be, with the fatal theories of Socialism. The worst that can happen to them is national limitation—the loss of a part of their territory, and the compulsory payment of a very large pecuniary indemnity. These are bad enough, but they are not such incentives to resistance to the death as the dread alternative of 1793.

It is true that the voice of the French people just now is for "war to the knife," and in this they are no doubt sincere. But we know that such resolutions are not irrevocable, and that a moment comes when the most determined perceive that for a whole people submission is preferable to destruction. Leaving out of view the Parisian mob whose vociferations are "vox et preterea nihil," France we believe will fight on at least for a time in spite of her terrible losses in men and war material, rather than submit to extravagant conditions. But we think that peace is attainable if the King of Prussia will stand by his early declarations, that he fights not against France, but against Napoleon. If he is sincere in speaking thus, his object is attained far beyond any reasonable expectation he might have formed. If he will make peace upon the con-

ditions of pecuniary indemnity for the expenses of war and such a reduction of the French standing army as will leave no ground for apprehensions of fresh hostilities, it is possible that the new Republic may consent to treat. But if peace is to depend upon the consent of the French to the dismemberment of their country, then torrents of blood must still flow before such a result is accomplished.

We are inclined to believe that the King, if left to his own inspirations, would be both wise and magnanimous. But this is Bismarck's war. He has prepared it and forced it on by his cunning, and it is he whose aggressions and artfulness have inflamed the minds of two nations, who, but for him, would have been at peace this day. His maxim, boldly and openly avowed in 1866 and before, is that might makes right. He is now inflaming the German mind and inspiring it to demand such territorial aggrandizement as will defeat all peaceful negotiation and awaken the jealousy and just fears of every neutral nation. It is therefore vain to expect peace for some time to come, although the struggle seems almost hopeless for France. But let Bismarck remember that a wiser man than he has said: "Pride goeth before destruction." France now realizes this truth in blood and ashes, but it may soon be the turn of her enemy to show the world as striking an example of the instability of Fortune.

New Hanover County.

We would not refer again to the result of the election in this county after our reply to the prejudiced statements of the correspondent of the *Charlotte Democrat*, (and we take this occasion to thank the editor of that paper for the publication of our article in full, with kindly remarks in regard to our people,) had not that letter furnished the excuse for a characteristic attack upon New Hanover by the Raleigh *Standard*, which was copied with avidity into another paper of that ilk, the *Newbern Times*. We are not so much surprised at the two papers in question as we are that a "good Conservative" should have given them an opportunity to do the county such gross injustice. We expected attacks from Radical quarters, and we are vain enough to think we have deserved them. Having recorded a gain of nearly eight hundred for Judge Smith, and secured two members of the Legislature, in the face of a Radical majority of more than sixteen hundred votes at the last election, and with a registered negro majority against us of nearly fifteen hundred, we were prepared to receive the wrath of the Radical party. Especially did we expect attacks from Governor Holden's organ, for, by the election of our Senator, it may be, that the Governor will be held accountable for the crimes he has committed against the people of North Carolina, for we can assure that official we have a Senator who will not be afraid to do his duty, even should the official neck of the Governor be brought to the block.

The occasion of both these attacks, Conservative and Radical, upon New Hanover, which really owe their origin to a most singular and unaccountable, but deep-seated prejudice to the city of Wilmington which obtains in many parts of this State, find their excuse in the assumption that our county claims too much consideration in the distribution of the spoils of the recent election. This charge has no foundation in fact. If there is a citizen of New Hanover seeking political position at the hands of the next Legislature, he has not informed us thereof. We took occasion, in obedience to a general sentiment in this section and in union with our personal feelings, to recommend Colonel ROBERT H. COWAN, without his consent, as a candidate for the United States Senate, which he promptly and patriotically declined. A correspondent of a cotemporary, also, presented the name of Colonel ROBERT STRANGE for the same position, equally, we suppose, without his consent.

But suppose both of these distinguished gentlemen were aspirants for the Senate. We cannot see why it should be the occasion for attacks upon New Hanover or Wilmington. Either would represent the State with ability and dignity. Both have contributed their full share to Conservative success. Neither have confined their labors to their own county. We certainly would raise no objection to the election of Hon. JOSHUA TURNER because his county, Orange, gave SMITH two hundred votes less than it gave SKYMON, or oppose Governor VANCE because we gained only thirty-eight votes in Mecklenburg, or detract from the merits of Judge MERRIMAN because the Conservatives did not carry Wake, or hold General RANSOM responsible for the negroes of Northampton voting for Phillips, or abuse any of them because the Radical vote in all their counties was greater than the colored registered strength. Nor would we oppose either one of them on account of their locality. We estimate their claims by what they have done for the party, and by their ability to represent the State in the Senate in this important crisis. We ask only the same judgment upon our own fellow-citizens whenever they may be aspirants for official position. North Carolina has suffered too much in the past in political and material matters, by local jealousies and prejudices. In dispensing favors let us be guided by the best interests of North Carolina. We ought to place our best and ablest men in official positions, subject only to the laws of the country; we ought to foster those works of internal improvement best calculated to develop the wealth of the State; we ought to legislate for North Carolina, and not for sections or counties, or towns or individuals. There should be a generous rivalry between sections, counties, towns and individuals, in their contributions to the political and material welfare of the State, but it should not be carried to the prejudice of any portion or people of North Carolina.

Almost every county did well in the recent election. We will not even chide those few which failed to do their duty, but prefer rather to encourage them to do so in the future. We will shake hands

with our fellow-Conservatives throughout the State, and enter into mutual pledges to do even better in the future.

Loyalty—Patriotism.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has been invited to deliver an Agricultural Address at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, an influential Radical paper, calls for a "loyal" mob, in the event of his acceptance, to drive him from the stand. "If Mr. Stephens accepts the invitation, and undertakes to speak at Norristown," says that paper, "we hope loyal people will either have nothing to do with the enterprise, or will attend and hoot the speaker from the stand." This is the courtesy proposed to be extended to one of the most distinguished Southern citizens, should he accept an invitation to deliver an agricultural address at the North. In this unfriendly and insulting proposal we have an evidence of the feeling of hatred which animates Northern Radicals toward the Southern people. The continued alienation of the sections is necessary for the success of a party which was born amidst the throes of the country, and nurtured by internal discords and fraternal hatreds. Hence we see a people deliberately advised to violate the obligations of hospitality, and to insult a gentleman venerable in years, feeble in health, and distinguished as much for the moderation of his views as for the ability of his public services, for no other reason than that he was identified with the Confederate States in a high official capacity.

Amongst the most serious charges brought against the Southern people, and one which doubtless has had much to do in deciding elections, is their refusal to admit the Northern adventurers into the social and family circles. It makes no difference what may have been the standing of these men at their own homes, or however questionable may have been their course of life since residing in the South. The mere fact that they have been proscribed socially has been used as indubitable evidence of disloyalty. It has never been charged that distinguished Northern men, or persons known to be gentlemen at home, while visiting the South, have been treated otherwise than with proper courtesy. Even the infamous Forney, who traveled only to vilify and injure us, has had special cars at his command, and the kindly attentions of leading citizens have been freely bestowed upon him. He and his companions were the guests of the State of Georgia at its Fair last year, and their speeches were listened to with attention, and they were treated with the highest respect.

Yet it is seriously advised that if Mr. STEPHENS goes North by the invitation and as the guest of an Association of Agriculturists in Pennsylvania, he is to be hooted at and insulted by "loyal people." God save us and the country from such loyalty! Such feelings do discredit to humanity and should find abode only in the breasts of savages.

There is too much loyalty and too little patriotism in the orthodox politics of the day. There is too much love of party and too little love of the country. The man who would advise the insulting of a distinguished guest, and the mob who would carry it into execution, merely because the victim lived in a different section of their country and differed from them in politics, will bow with heartfelt reverence to "the flag," while they hate the Constitution and laws of which it is the symbol. Loyalty to "the flag" and to "the nation" has taken the place of love for the Constitution and the Union.

How long will it take for the wounds of the war to heal when such manifestations of hate rankle in the breasts of the people of one or both sections? How long will it be, under such advice, before the people of the United States become homogeneous? Can a country continue to be great and powerful with such discordant elements at work, fostered by the government itself, sapping the very foundations of national unity and national strength?

The *Journal* List.—The County Commissioners are now engaged in selecting the Jurors for the terms of the courts for the ensuing year. The duty, one of the most important performed by the Commissioners, is attended with great labor and responsibility.

The law requires that the Commissioners select from the tax list of the preceding year the Jury list. Such persons only, as have paid tax for the preceding year, and are of good moral character, and of sufficient intelligence, are permitted to be chosen. The exceptions are physicians, ministers of the gospel, keepers of public grist mills, licensed pilots, firemen of the City of Wilmington, magistrates and other officers of city and county, and all persons having suits pending in the Superior Court.

On the tax list are some 2800 names from which to select about 50 persons, combining all the requisites necessary for Jurors. At first glance this would appear an easy task, but, on the contrary, it involves a very great amount of labor. As the jury-box and the ballot-box are the most important elements of a free government, to great care cannot be exercised to make them both as pure as possible human nature can.

Jr., J. W. Monroe, Albert Fenner, J. C. Mills.

SECOND WEEK:

T. H. Tait, W. H. Goodman, D. C. Venters, Wm. Costin, Jas. McIntire, Daniel Robinson, J. J. Woolvin, A. A. Moffitt, Rob't M. Croom, Mike Hooper, Dan'l S. Bender, Wm. H. Payne, L. H. Sanders, J. W. Spear, J. H. Alderman, H. N. Polley, Morgan Lee, Thos. Hooper.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

The War in Europe!

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

Intervention Rumors.

REPORTED ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

ENTHUSIASM IN PARIS.

[Special from Paris to the N. Y. Telegram.]

The city is unusually quiet, but wears the appearance of earnestness and determination. Under constant rumors of the approach of the Prussians the determination to defend the city becomes more universal. All classes share this feeling, which is becoming hourly more fervid.

The troops under arms in Paris number one hundred and forty thousand, including Vang's Corps, the National Guard and the volunteers.

FRANCE, Sept. 8.

It is reported that the proclamation of a Republic in Italy is false. All is quiet.

Victor Emmanuel announces his ability to maintain order everywhere, including the Papal States, if necessary.

FRANCE, Sept. 8.

Harve and Cherbourg are in a state of defence.

It is apprehended that Bazaine will be compelled to capitulate from the want of provisions and ammunition.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.

The Queen has sent her *chef de cuisine* to the French Emperor at Mehlshofe.

HAYE, Sept. 8.

Marital law has been proclaimed here.

PARIS, Sept. 8.

Julius Favre received the employees of the Foreign office and said that he would make no changes at present, as those accustomed to the duties are much needed. He demanded the devoted assistance of all in the National need.

The Foreign Ambassadors visited the new Ministry yesterday.

Vinay explained to the Ministry his late march. He was present, on his return, by the Prussian advances during the whole march.

The Committee of Defence meet permanently. Nearly all the Deputies of the Majority have left Paris.

A new corps, called the Guardians of the Peace, has been organized.

Minister Washburne has written a letter announcing his authorization to recognize the Republic and offering the congratulations of the American Government and people, who hear with enthusiasm the proclamation of a Republic, unattained with bloodshed, and sympathizing with the great movement, which began with results and happy for France and mankind.

The letter, after recalling the traditional friendship between the two countries, congratulates France upon the choice of Jules Favre as Foreign Minister.

There are reports from all quarters of a contemplated mediation, but there is no cessation of the preparations for National defense. La Gulois says that part of the administration has been ordered to leave the city, and thence to Lyons, if necessary.

It is reported that the Committee installed in Lyons think of resisting the Government, because it is too moderate.

Lyons has been turned by the Prussians, who are coming by the Arrene Valley. The Journal says that as the forests of Compiegne and Chantilly serve as a refuge for the enemy, they should be burned.

It is understood in cases of mediation, that Lord Lyons, Chevalier Verga, the Italian Minister, Senator Olazaga, the Spanish Minister, and Washburne, U. S. Minister, will go to the Prussian King's headquarters.

Gambetta has issued a proclamation to the Prefects of Departments, bidding them think only of war, and the postponement of every thought except those for the national defense. A new law is contemplated. Paris is provisioned for 2,000,000 men two months.

LOSDON, Sept. 8.

A hostilities reaction in the stock market is hoped will French republicans bluster for war. The Times and other journals deprecate the policy which indicates the consequences upon France for the acts of the Empire.

Copenhagen advises indicate that the Baltic fleet unanimously accept the Republic.

The Marquis of Westminster has received the order of Knight of the Garter made vacant by the death of Earl Clarendon.

Advices from Melbourne represent a rapid extension of telegraph lines, in order to connect with the India cable.

The Prussian advance has reached La Ferte and Sens Joux, 49 miles from Paris.

The Princes Mathilde was released on the Belgium frontier.

It is said that Bazaine is well supplied with provisions.

It is believed that the French anxiously desire peace.

The Independence Belge says that England withhold her mediation at the instance of Foreign Minister Granville, who holds that the integrity of the French territory is no longer possible.

It is rumored, via Marsailles, that a Republic has been proclaimed in Florence has been named as President.

Judge Bond Reserves his Opinion—Paymaster Jenkins Attached for Contempt.

RALEIGH, Sept. 8.

Judge Bond, of the U. S. Circuit Court, after hearing the argument in Burgen's case of habeas corpus, makes no decision, but takes the papers to Baltimore with him, and holds the matter under advisement. It was a revision of Judge Brooks' action.

At the instance of Gov. Holden, D. A. Jenkins, Paymaster, has been attached for contempt by Judge Mitchell, for disregarding the injunction in regard to paying off Holden's troops.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

The acting Commissioner decides that every cutting machine used in manufacturing tobacco, whether worked by hand or any other kind of power, must be bonded in the sum of three hundred dollars. Tobacco kegs must be so constructed as to leave space around the centre between the hoops to admit attaching stamps as prescribed in regulations of series 5, No. 8. The Bureau will not admit of the stamping of any kind of wooden package on the head.

W. L. Jewett, John Casten, Stokley Atkinson, Geo. M. Arnold, John Nixon, Geo. C. McDougald, Jas. Nichols, Henry Bishop, Benj. F. White, W. J. Kellogg, W. H. Sneed, W. E. Davis, Rob't. Finney, O. L. Filyaw, William Price, Walter G. MacRae, James Wilson, Eugene Moffitt, J. H. Sampson, Charles S. Ellis, Archie Alderman, William S. Larkins, C. A. Pigford, C. W. Oldham, John H. Atkins, Wm. McLaughlin, August Kehr, Louis Flanagan, E. A. Moore, W. M. Marly, D. K. Futch, J. H. Westbrook, G. R. French,

The Virginia Springs.

ALLEGANY SPRINGS, VA., Sept. 8, '70.

Dear Journal.—Although anxious to test the medicinal virtues of the waters at this place, I left the "Montgomery White" with regret, just as I had formed a circle of acquaintances, whose society would afford a charm over a less agreeable retreat, in parting from whom I felt the full force and beauty of the words:

"Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been, A sound which makes us linger."

It is not, perhaps, too much to say that the arrangements for the comfort of guests are equal here, if not superior to any other watering place in the Virginia mountains. The resident partner, Capt. Colburn, evidently knows his business, and attends to it too. The scenery is also beautiful. The hotel is situated at the head of a well kept, gently sloping lawn, whilst the eye rests on an amphitheatre of mountains, from which there is apparently no outlet. But the valley formed by the head waters of the Roanoke sweeps by at their base. In the drive to the depot, only three and a half miles, we cross this stream six times, at no place more than knee deep, and without a bridge, affording no indication of the splendid river which courses down through Southwestern Virginia, entering North Carolina in Warren county, bordering on its southern side Halifax, Martin and Washington, and on its northern Northampton and Bertie, and emptying into that magnificent sheet of water, the Albemarle Sound. The river is known by a different name in a part of its course, and well might John Randolph frequently exclaim in his inimitable style: "He who looks at the head, it is Roanoke at the foot, and why in the middle?" It is needless to say that "John Randolph, of Roanoke," never allowed the misnomer to be applied in his presence.

The Roanoke, in the greater part of its upper, as well as throughout the whole of its lower course, traverses one of the most fertile regions in the world. On one of the Halifax plantations, on its borders, one planter, in one year, once before, four times, thirty thousand barrels of corn, whilst another on the opposite side of the river, in Northampton county, made, in one year, thirty thousand bushels of wheat. Such philosophers as Horace Greeley may thank God for the change which has given this region, and others of the fertility, over to the bush, and the race which cultivated there to slow but sure extinction; but it is difficult even for a fatalist to recognize the almighty fiat in such a result.

On the 6th instant a party was made up for a short mountain trip, consisting of Capt. A. W. Stokes, Major D. N. Barrows and son Charles of Miss. Charles Bruce and Theo. Dowdall, Esqrs., of Virginia; Col. Oscar Woolbridge and J. D. Vance, Esq., of Memphis; J. K. Tilley, Esq., of New York, and his secretary, and a party of English, in his "Tour of Virginia." That Fisher, a northern artist of celebrity, a year or so ago, discovered a mountain view five miles from here, which he pronounced equal to any he had seen in Europe, and hence the place takes the name of "Fisher's View." It is really a beautiful object of our excursion, and I had the pleasure of seeking it in company with a set of as good fellows, and as elegant and genial gentlemen, as the watering places can produce. Our conveyance carried us to the foot of the mountain, and thence, by a foot path, to a house on foot of, at least, one mile and a half, which put our powers of endurance to a severe test. Nevertheless, the rarity and purity of the atmosphere on the mountain top, soon relieved us of all sense of fatigue, which Captain Stokes illustrated by inducing me to ascend over the scene before him, in a Confederate whoop or yell, that might have startled an Indian.

The view is certainly well worth seeking, presenting to the eye a scene extending for, I suppose, fifty miles in all directions, intersected with innumerable distinct forest-covered mountains, rising in altitude as the distance from the point of view increases, giving no evidence of being inhabited, save at the Springs, which seemed to be at our very feet. I would add, that all which greatly detracts from its beauty, is the view of the city of Lynchburg, which, to spend half a day at "Fisher's View." But if there is nothing superior to it in Europe, I should never go there for the sake of the scenery. There are many things superior even in these mountain ranges. Indeed, Mr. Vance, who is a party, said that the view from Lookout Mountain, over against Chattanooga, is of finer effect, that, too, having the advantage of presenting to the eye the meanderings of the Tennessee river, whilst all which detracts from its beauty, is the view of the city of Lynchburg, which, to spend half a day at "Fisher's View." But if there is nothing superior to it in Europe, I should never go there for the sake of the scenery. There are many things superior even in these mountain ranges. Indeed, Mr. Vance, who is a party, said that the view from Lookout Mountain, over against Chattanooga, is of finer effect, that, too, having the advantage of presenting to the eye the meanderings of the Tennessee river, whilst all which detracts from its beauty, is the view of the city of Lynchburg, which, to spend half a day at "Fisher's View." But if there is nothing superior to it in Europe, I should never go there for the sake of the scenery. 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